

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

5,605

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

Several newspapers scored a "scop" on Congressman David J. Foster by publishing his Chicago address before it was delivered.

One thing is sure, Congressman Eugene N. Fos of Massachusetts has some good press agents in the Washington correspondents.

The new post office at Milford, Mass., is to be built of Milford granite. That is precedent for building the Barre post office of Barre granite.

Now if St. Albans doesn't get that Colonial inn completed in time, the Vermont Old Fellows will have ground for breach of contract suit.

Although Halley's comet missed the earth, it is still killing some of the earth's inhabitants. People with weak hearts better not look.

An albino deer with pink eyes and spots of black on its head has been seen in Springfield. It's a bad state that some Springfield people have gotten into.

Flying across the English channel is getting to be less unusual. One of these days an enterprising showman will begin a regular service for people seeking a novelty.

The Batchelder entry into the Vermont governorship must have hurt the Mead forces for the latter's runs have been turned on the Arlington man by the Springfield Reporter, one of the Rutland man's most alert supporters.

The Proctor half million, which Princeton University lost because of adherence to a principle, looks pretty in comparison with the ten millions just left the institution by Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, Mass. Perhaps that is the pay for having convictions and standing by them.

Cards announcing divorce are now the style in some Chicago sections, just as wedding cards are the universal custom. The Springfield Republican says the necessity would not be apparent if the courts had done their full duty about providing newspaper publicity for the divorce action. And, it may be added, there might be fewer divorces.

The Bellows Falls Times comes out strongly for Fleetwood for governor, saying that "every town or city that chooses Fleetwood delegates will cast its influence for progress in state affairs and purity of politics." That is putting the case about right—Barre Times.

The state has been progressing without Fleetwood and probably would continue to do so without him. And politics would be as pure. Not a whit difference in these respects, whether he or Mead, or any other good man, filled the chair. Fleetwood is not all there to it—Newport Express and Standard.

Mr. Fleetwood does not pretend to be more than a unit citizen, just the same as the Newport editor, and the state of Vermont would probably get along, even if he were not in the governor's chair. Indeed, Vermont would still survive, even though it were deprived of the services of any single man in the state, no matter who. It is absurd for the contemporary to argue in that manner, but the statement is in keeping with the "anti-kind glove" kind of talk Mr. Fleetwood's opponents are putting out.

HOOSING PERMANENT ROAD MATERIALS.

In Hardwick, the village trustees have a discussion whether to build a permanent road on one of the main streets of concrete or macadam. Take Barre's word for it, that there is no doubt of the better value of macadam over concrete. A strip of concrete was laid on the main street of this city some years ago, and within a short time it was full of holes and ruts, which rendered traveling over it a decided discomfort. The proposed road material in Hardwick may not be subjected to the same pressure as that brought to bear on the Barre street, but even so the likelihood is that concrete will become filled with depressions. The concrete pavement became so poor in Barre that the entire strip had to be torn up and is now replaced with granite block pavement; and Hardwick's experience would probably be somewhat similar. Moreover, it is much more difficult to do a satisfactory job of patching concrete than it is repairing macadam, for it is next to impossible to get an even surface without concreting over a wide section outside the circumference of the damaged part. That necessitates, of course, a considerable expense, in addition to the filling of the holes. On the other hand, macadam can be easily and cheaply repaired, each year if thought best, by simply resurfacing and adding some binding material.

Therefore, the task which the Hardwick trustees have to face ought to find a ready adjustment, because of the ex-



"Spring mixtures," not the old fashioned kind, but our tasteful kind makes the best Spring tonic.

One of our new Spring Suits in the new mixtures of black, white and a dash of blue will tone up any man's appearance.

Try it on and judge for yourself, mirrors are here.

Oh, the prices are \$15 to \$35.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing.

FR ROGERS & CO

The big store with little prices.
174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

travagant experiences of some other communities. As between concrete and macadam for road building on a much traveled street, there is no doubt whatever of the superiority of macadam. Barre, also, has a problem for North Main street, but concrete is not considered at all in the discussion; and, by the way, the city council should be taking steps at once to adopt some policy based on intelligent observations in other communities and then by another spring go to work on the completion of the much-delayed work on North Main street. The road is in very poor shape from the end of the granite pavement at Depot square northward to Blackwell street; and it is one of the most prominent and most used thoroughfares in the municipality at the present time. The street opening out from it have been put in splendid shape, but the main artery has been neglected. If the advocates of granite blocks and macadam cannot reconcile their differences, it should be remembered that there are other materials for permanent road building. One of these is asphalt in blocks, rather expensive, perhaps, but combining most of the good qualities of granite blocks and macadam, while not having their unsatisfactory qualities. Let there be a committee chosen to investigate materials and report within a reasonable time.

Current Comment

The Horse Remains.

If reliance is to be placed on the testimony of southern cotton planters before the Senate committee, which is investigating the high cost of living, it is quite apparent that the permanently-arrived automobile has by no means had the effect of crowding the horse off the field of usefulness. Early predictions to the contrary notwithstanding, the automobile era is not yet so far advanced as to have dimmed the popular memory of the days when a few enthusiasts were prophesying—some with regret, some with exultation, all with positiveness—the almost immediate supplanting, in man's affairs, of the horse by the automobile. The testimony of R. P. Stackhouse of Dillon, South Carolina, is fairly typical of the general run of evidence given before the committee on Wednesday. Mr. Stackhouse, who lives in one of the most favored cotton sections of the United States, where the crop averages a bale of cotton to the acre, declared that the price of everything used in the production of cotton has increased at least 100 per cent in ten years. By way of illustration, he stated that horses and mules had advanced in price between 30 and 40 per cent, and wagons and harness in proportion. In all probability, this percentage of advance has not been maintained throughout the country, yet it is certain that the average money value of a horse in the country ever has not fallen off to any appreciable extent since the advent of the automobile. Those who formerly predicted the abandonment of the horse as a beast of burden, or as a means of conveyance, were wont to base their prognostication on the fact that "the automobile had come to stay." The well-maintained price of live horse flesh and of its accoutrements seems to indicate that, while the automobile is undoubtedly a permanent institution, there is plenty of room for it and the horse.—Manchester Union.

Farmers Will Rue It.

The writer admits in advance that he isn't a farmer, or the son of a farmer, hence his opinion will count for only what it is worth in regard to this Boston milk war. It is, in brief, that the Vermont farmer who sells whole milk either to Boston or local parties for practically the same figures that he can get for the product by separating it himself, or taking the skim milk back home from the creamery, is short-sighted, and in the end will rue it. He is just as surely "skinning his farm" as though he cut all the timber. A few years will show it, even the present reflects it. When the farmer sells his whole milk, he goes out of the stock and hog raising business, and must depend upon other breeders to replenish

his herds. Not only is this unsatisfactory to the thoughtful farmer who breeds along certain lines that he believes are best for him but he has to pay the other fellow the profit of breeding that he could save himself. And if there is a general selling of whole milk, with the resultant of little or no calf or hog feed, there is soon a shortage in stock that means unnatural prices, such as cannot easily be paid. This condition even now prevails. And the loss of skim milk means the end of hog raising, almost always profitable factor on the farm and now extremely so. With calves and hogs gone, there is a heavy shrinkage in both quality and quantity of farm produce, that the land itself will soon feel. We fear the farmers who are reaching now for the dollar in sight will live to regret that they did not plan for the better dollar ahead. One should be able to figure, safely and surely, a wide margin in favor of whole milk, and also to see his way clearly to the keeping up of his herd and hogs, counting out the loss in pork, before he goes back on the good old way. And the wide margin hasn't yet been offered.—Randolph Herald and News.

Non-promotion Movement.

The Burlington Free Press devotes some space to a discussion of the advisability of a re-establishment of the former practice in this state of advancing our lieutenant governors to the executive chair.

The Free Press is of the opinion that this custom in the past has resulted in the selection of some governors who were not possessed of the requisite qualifications for the office, and in this connection the Free Press is undoubtedly correct. It is held by the Free Press that to nominate Lieutenant Governor Mead for governor directly after the advancement of Governor Proctor from the minor to the major office would, in effect, be a return to the custom which so long regulated political matters in this state, and it is quite likely that this view of it might be taken by the next man who is selected to fill the office of lieutenant governor.

It is really a matter about which there can be no hard and fast rule. If the occupant of the lieutenant governor's chair possesses superior qualifications for the governorship, it is obviously the duty of the voters to place him in the higher office, regardless of the danger of establishing a precedent.

On the other hand, this idea of a precedent would be thoroughly shattered by the prompt refusal to advance any lieutenant governor who did not demonstrate his superior worth. Now The Messenger believes that the non-promotion of Fisk and Allen and others has pretty clearly indicated that no assurance of further political honors is given by the mere selection of a man for the lieutenant governorship.

Of course, in the election of a lieutenant governor the contingency that he may be called upon to discharge the duties of governor should always be kept in mind; although, fortunately, such occasions have been rare in this state.

Now, just The Messenger be misunderstood, it might say that it believes that this particular year is an excellent time to reassure the people of the state that their faith in the idea that an election to the lieutenant governorship does not constitute a mortgage on the governorship is well founded.—St. Albans Messenger.

Jingles and Jest

Summer Plans and Specifications.

Get out the time tables, Lucy, surely we're late this spring.
For it's time to plan vacation and the annual summering.
We who have planned together junkets and trips and tours—
Harken to my plans, Lucy, and I will listen to yours.

First we must go to the mountains, up where it's clear and dry—
"But I don't like the mountains; they're likely to be too high.
Rather for us seashore, by the Atlantic deep"—
"But I don't like the ocean; its noise never lets me sleep."

"Why not a trip to Europe, where we can have a change?"
"But I am afraid of Europe, where everything seems so strange."
"Well, let us try the Rockies, and travel the boundless West!"
"But that would be work, my dearest, and the thing we both need is rest."

"Haply, then, Nova Scotia, cool as a mountain grove?"
"Cool? Don't you ever think of it! Sometimes it's terribly hot."
"Well, let us seek the country, up in the woods of Maine!"
"Perish the very notion! Miles from a boat or train!"

I could go on forever, telling each futile plan,
Reporting each conversation that ends ends right where it began;
But here's the motto of my ballad, this is the crux of my poem;
That Lucy and I do this each year—and end by staying at home.

The Time to Save

There are times when your necessary expenses do not equal your income. THESE ARE THE TIMES TO SAVE.

There are times when work is plenty and the pay envelope looks good when you get it. THESE ARE THE TIMES TO SAVE.

Now and then, perhaps, you earn a little extra money. WHY NOT SAVE THE EXTRA EARNINGS?

Four per cent. paid on savings accounts.

Granite

Savings Bank & Trust Company, Barre, Vermont.

The Secret of Saving

Saving money is a pleasure if you have a specific object to save for. That is the secret of saving without a feeling of sacrifice.

You no doubt expect to own a home or go into business for yourself some day. If you have any object in view that money can buy, now is the time to begin to save for it. The object will make the saving easy and the saving will make the object secure.

BEGIN AT ONCE. WE WILL AID YOU.

The People's Nat'l Bank

of Barre
Worthen Block

OPEN FROM 7-8 MONDAY EVENINGS.

BREEZY NEWS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

Montpelier's Fair Name Slandered by the "Girls" in a Recent Production—Arthur Martin's Automobile a Pioneer in Washington.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Montpelier's fair name was slandered, libeled or honored at a production I witnessed at the Columbia theatre a couple of weeks ago, entitled, "Girls," a light play from the pen of the late Clyde Fitch. A stenographer, who resents too much enthusiasm for her on the part of one of the members of the law firm for which she works, "turns down" an invitation tendered her to dine on the following evening at Sherry's. Her declination is very emphatic. In fact, so much so that her somewhat supercilious in his seeming anxiety to help her and a letter in the files, takes it upon himself to say something like this: "Oh, come along; you are in New York, not in Montpelier, Vermont." He it said to the honor of the earlier environment accredited her, she did not weaken in her decision and before the play is over she has a large part of the office under her thumb.

Rev. Fraser Metcalf of Randolph and H. J. Clayton of Barre, Mrs. B. J. Andrews of Burlington and Miss C. J. Church, head nurse at the Mary Fletcher hospital in Burlington, are among the visitors in the city, also Dr. Walter H. Banks of Shelburne.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Root of Brattleboro were in the city recently. Mr. Root being a delegate from the Vermont board of pharmacy to the decennial United States pharmacopoeial convention. The convention was a large one, attended by about 500 delegates, and had for its purpose the revision of the United States pharmacopoeia, the recognized standard and authority on matters pertaining to the manufacture and mixing of drugs.

John A. Kasson, for half a century prominent in public life and best known for his negotiations of the reciprocity treaties under the McKinley administration, died last week at his home in this city. He had been in public life since the first year of the Lincoln administration. He was born at Charlotte, Vt., in 1822 and graduated from the university of Vermont in 1842, the second in a class of seventeen. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican convention in Chicago and was one of the members of the sub-committee to draw up the platform. He was a member of Congress from Iowa for a time and served as minister to Vienna. President Arthur later sent him as minister to Germany.

Arthur Martin's machine is said to be the first Vermont automobile to arrive in Washington. He left for home on Friday of this week, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, his mother, Mrs. Perrin of Montpelier, and Miss Mabel Martin. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cate of Barre also visited here this week.

Among the Vermont Newspaper men who have visited in Washington during the present session of Congress are the following: W. H. Gilpin of the Burlington Free Press, Charles T. Fairfield of the Rutland Evening News, E. R. Flinn of the Springfield Reporter, Joseph Auld of the Burlington News, Col. Harry Parker of the United Opinion, Charles R. Cummings of the Vermontor, A. H. Butterfield of the North Troy Palladium, T. W. Maloney of the Richmond Gazette and L. M. Hays of Burlington.

Charles Plumley of Northfield, clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, accompanied by his son, Allen, recently visited his father, Representative Frank Plumley. Charlie says he is getting so he likes the rural life now pretty well. Since he has come into possession of what he calls his "ranch," he has a horse, a cow and two dogs, his latest acquisition to the farm stock being a couple of pigs.

Dr. H. V. Bogue, formerly of Newport, Vt., left recently for Los Angeles, where his mother is now living. He was for some months employed as one of the physicians in a local hospital and intended to go into practice for himself in California. His father was a practicing physician in Newport until his death, some years ago.

How Many Men To-day

from the standpoint of a miserable and poverty-stricken old age, would admit that when they could have made provision for the later years of life they did not want to, and that now, when they want to, they cannot? Send for rates on endowment insurance. National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual).

S. S. Ballard, General Agent, Montpelier, Vt.; N. B. Ballard, local agent, Barre, Vt. (Mutual).

WATERBURY.

Funeral of Mrs. Roxanna York Was Held Sunday Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Roxanna York was held from her late home on Stone street Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Parker of Waterbury Center officiated. Rev. Mr. Johnson, her own pastor, assisting. Mrs. York was one of our oldest residents. She was born in Duxbury August 25, 1824. About seventy years ago, she was married to Alfred York and they began keeping house on Ricker mountain. Having no children of her own, she was more than kind to those of her husband by his first marriage. Of these only one survives, John York of Keene, N. H., who was with her at the time of her death. One granddaughter, Mrs. Lizzie Gibson, and a great-granddaughter, Miss Rose Gibson, have lived with her and been her constant comfort and help. Two sisters also survive, Mrs. Ann Simons of Lewiston, Me., and Mrs. Sabrina Lamfair of Ware, Mass. Mrs. York had been in failing health for a long time and had been an invalid for five years. In her death, Waterbury loses one of its oldest inhabitants and the Methodist church one who was active in its interests, as long as she had the strength.

Dr. Betsill of Burlington was in town Saturday.

Frank Elliott was home from Burlington over Sunday.

Miss Hamilton, while in town, was the guest of Mrs. F. E. Atkins.

Mrs. William Spencer and sons of Amherst, Mass., are guests at the home of M. H. Moody.

The concert given by the eighth grade Friday evening was well attended and much enjoyed by all. Miss Hamilton of Montpelier seminary, as reader of the evening, was very entertaining.

Thirty-one members of Emerald Rehearsal lodge, No. 33, went to Burlington to the state assembly last Thursday.

The work as exemplified by the home lodge was done in an excellent manner.

Miss Estelle Redmond, who had the misfortune to sprain her ankle at Burlington Thursday, is doing well but will be obliged to take a vacation from her work as teacher at North Fayston for a period of ten days.

EAST BARRE.

The third annual ball and supper will be held in Miles' hall, Graniteville, Thursday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of Granite Mountain lodge, No. 787, I. O. O. F. M. U. Riley's orchestra, of 5 pieces will furnish music. Tickets, including supper and dance \$1.00, extra ladies 25 cents. Everybody invited. Event of the season.

Measurements have been taken to the springs to be purchased for a water supply for Hyde Park, and it is found that three miles of pipe will have to be laid. An excellent system will be put in, giving a pressure of 80 pounds.

If You Want "Something a Little Different" You'll Find It at

THE McCUEN STORE

Montpelier

"The Finest Stock of Ready-to-Wear Garments in Central Vermont."

Ready-to-Wear "Tips"

NEW LINEN SUITS

Colors: natural, white, russet, light blue and heliotrope. Semi-fitting coats, 32 to 50 in. long, pearl buttons, embroidered collar and cuffs. Prices, \$5.98, 6.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 and 15.00. Ladies' and misses' sizes.

NEW WASH DRESSES

Made of ginghams, in stripes, checks and plain colors, fancy muslins and linens. Dutch neck and three-quarter sleeves, high neck and long sleeves. Prices, \$2.98, 3.98, 5.00, 5.98, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, and 15.00. Ladies' and misses'.

NEW WHITE DRESSES

Large variety of styles to select from. Prices, \$2.98, 3.98, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 and \$20. Ladies' and misses'.

NEW ARRIVALS

Linen Dusters, Cravenette Rain Coats, Separate Skirts, White Serge Suits, Separate Coats, Wash Skirts, Children's Pique Coats.

Ladies and Misses' Tailored Suits

A most complete assortment of styles are to be found here, in small misses' sizes, up to the extra sizes as large as 51 bust. Special values at \$15.00, \$20 and \$25.

SALE LADIES' DRESSES

2 More Cases by Freight Today

Wash Coats, White and Natural Color Linene Skirts, House Dresses, White Dresses, Misses' Sailor and Middy Waists.

Ladies' House Dresses \$1.25, 1.50, 1.98.

Ladies' Fancy Muslin Dresses, \$2.25, 2.50, 2.98, 3.98, 4.50, 4.98 up to 15.00.

Ladies' Long Wash Coats, special, \$2.98.

Ladies' Linene Skirts, white, natural color, stripe and poplin, special price \$1.00 to 2.98.

This is the Last Week to Buy Muslin Underwear at 10 Per Cent Discount

The Vaughan Store

Collapsible Go-Carts, \$5 to \$10

Our shipment is very late—just arrived. To sell Hooded Go-Carts quickly, we offer them to you at twenty-five per cent less than usual retail prices.

Splendid opportunity now to obtain one here. Take advantage of it. Step in and select yours.

A. W. BADGER & CO., MORSE BLOCK, Barre, Vt.

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Telephone: 47-11. Hours: 9-11 A.M. and 2-5 P.M.
We Use NATIONAL CASKET CO. Goods.
COMFORTABLE AMBULANCE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

THE COVETED PLANT.

Just a Bit of Human Nature in a Florist's Shop.

Two little girls entered a florist's shop. So near each other in size were they that they would have been taken for twins. They had 20 cents—10 cent apiece—and with this sum saved from pennies for some time back they were going to buy a plant for mamma. One stepped out a little in advance of the other when the door closed behind them. The other was shy, looking timidly at her sister.

"We want to buy a plant," said the little spokeswoman. Then she added, in order to avoid later embarrassment, "The cheapest one you've got."
"Ah," said the florist, going to the window, "here is a nice little plant for 25 cents."
The little sister turned quickly to the other, but still smiling bravely.

"Baby, we've just missed it a nickel," she said.
Yet not three minutes later they issued from the shop bearing the plant between them, and as the woman deposited the two silver dimes in the cash drawer her eyes must have caught their gleam, for there was something shining there.—New York Times.

THRASHING CUCUMBERS.

How Colorado Farmers Make Profit by Preserving Seed.

In eastern Colorado, where most vine crops grow to perfection on the irrigated lands, hundreds of cu-

cumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons are reserved for seed by seed companies and by farmers who grow them for the seed houses. It is a common sight from the first of October to the first of December to see machines in the fields of cucumbers and melons thrashing them for their seed.

The growing of cucumbers for seed is considered very profitable, and often the owner clears from \$100 to \$150 an acre. While it is possible to sell the cucumbers to a canning factory, many farmers prefer to let them remain for seed, as the expense of gathering is not so great and the income in seed is nearly as much. The thrashing continues for only a short time and costs a moderate amount.

The cucumber thrasher is a peculiar looking machine. It is built on a wagon-like frame with great wide wheels and is drawn by two horses. At the rear of the machine is stationed the little two horse power gasoline engine which operates the machinery of the thrasher. Just in front of the engine is the crusher, which looks something like a common cider mill. It contains two iron rollers moving together and crushing the cucumbers as they pass between them.

Against the crusher is set the frame-work containing the real seeders. When the cucumbers are crushed they pass out into this large cylindrical seeder. The outer surface of which is a wire netting with meshes large enough to permit the seed to drop through into a vat below, but holding back the crushed cucumbers. As the cylinder slowly revolves the seeds drop through the netting into a box.

From 1880 to 1905 the heart death rate of the United States increased 57 per cent.